LPDES PERMIT NO. LA0007439, AI NO. 83898, ACTIVITY NO. PER20050003

LPDES STATEMENT OF BASIS (FACT SHEET) AND RATIONALE
FOR THE DRAFT LOUISIANA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (LPDES) PERMIT TO DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF LOUISIANA

COMPANY/FACILITY: Entergy Louisiana, Inc.
Waterford 1 & 2 Generating Plant
17420 River Road
Montz, Louisiana 70068-9008

ISSUING OFFICE: Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)
Office of Environmental Services
Post Office Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

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DATE PREPARED: January 6, 2006

1. PERMIT STATUS

A. Reason For Permit Action:
Reissuance of a Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) permit for a 5-year term following regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2711/40 CFR 122.46.

LAC 33:IX Citations: Unless otherwise stated, citations to LAC 33:IX refer to promulgated regulations listed at Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33, Part IX.

40 CFR Citations: Unless otherwise stated, citations to 40 CFR refer to promulgated regulations listed at Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations in accordance with the dates specified at LAC 33:IX.2531, 2533, and 2301.F.

B. LPDES permit: LA0007439
LPDES permit effective date: August 1, 2000
LPDES permit expiration date: July 31, 2005

C. Date Application Received: July 22, 2005

2. FACILITY INFORMATION

A. LOCATION – 17705 River Road, LA Hwy 18 in Killona, St. Charles Parish
(Latitude: 29 59 58 Longitude: 90 28 33)

B. FACILITY TYPE/ACTIVITY – According to the application, Entergy Louisiana, Inc., Waterford 1 & 2 Generating Plant is a steam electric generating station. Electricity is generated using two fossil-fired units with a combined maximum capacity of 836 megawatts (MW). No. 6 diesel is used as a secondary fuel source for Units 1 and 2 with an additional capability of combusting No. 2 diesel. The primary fuel source for both units is natural gas; however, the facility is dispatched frequently to burn No. 6 Fuel Oil (Bunker C). Natural gas is supplied through five (5) pipelines with cathodic protection that access the facility's property from the south to the west. The

gas separating/processing stations located onsite scrub and remove petroleum distillates from the fuel lines. Fuel Oil is supplied by barge and distributed through a series of piping that traverse the facility.

Cooling water is provided by the Mississippi River via a 96-inch diameter intake line. Upon entering the plant, river water is circulated through the condenser tubes for each turbine to remove process heat. A portion of this cooling water is also treated and used as process water throughout the plant. The intake water is not currently chlorinated and has not been chlorinated in over ten years.

The Waterford 1 & 2 Generating Plant is an existing electric generating facility that operates a cooling water intake structure on the Mississippi River. The intake structure has a design capacity of approximately 617.8 MGD (956 cfs). In preparing the renewal LPDES permit for the facility, this Office determined that in accordance with 40 CFR 125.91 (a) and LAC 33:IX.4733, the facility is regulated by the 316(b) Phase II rule for cooling water intake structures because it is an existing facility that has a design intake capacity greater than 50 MGD.

C. TECHNOLOGY BASIS - (40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter N/Parts 401-402, and 404-471 have been adopted by reference at LAC 33:IX.4903)

Guideline	Reference
Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category	40 CFR 423

Other sources of technology based limits:
1. LDEQ Stormwater Guidance, letter dated 6/17/87, from J. Dale Givens (LDEQ) to Myron Knudson (EPA Region 6)
2. LPDES General Permit for Hydrostatic Test Water Discharges (LAG670000), effective 2/1/03, modified on 3/1/03 and 9/1/05
3. Best Professional Judgement

D. FEE RATE

1. Fee Rating Facility Type: Major
2. Complexity Type: III
3. Wastewater Type: I
4. SIC code: 4911

3. RECEIVING WATERS – Mississippi River and 40 Arpent Canal

A. Mississippi River (Outfall 001)
Basin and Subsegment: Mississippi River Basin, Segment 070301
TSS (15%), mg/L: 26.60
Average Hardness, mg/L: 149.70
Critical Flow, CFS: 141,955
Mixing Zone Fraction: .333
Harmonic Mean Flow, CFS: 366,748
Designated Uses - primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, fish and wildlife propagation, and drinking water supply.

Information based on the following: Water Quality Management Plan, Volume 5A, 1994; LAC 33:IX Chapter 11; Recommendation(s) from the Engineering Section. Determinations of water quality characteristics were taken from ambient monitoring station No. 321, midstream, south of Lutcher at Lutcher Ferry Landing, Louisiana.

B. 40 Arpent Canal thence to Lac Des Allemands (Outfalls 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, & 007)
Basin and Subsegment: Barataria, Segment 020202
Designated Uses - primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, and fish and wildlife propagation.

4. OUTFALL INFORMATION

Outfall 001

A. Discharge Type - the continuous discharge of once through noncontact cooling water, clarification filter flush water, and previously monitored effluent from Internal Outfalls 101 and 201.

B. Location - at the point of discharge in the outlet condenser box prior to combining with the waters of the Mississippi River.
(Latitude 30° 00' 01", Longitude 90° 28' 27")

C. Treatment - 1. once through noncontact cooling water is treated by screening and shock chlorination

2. clarification filter flush water is treated by settling

D. Flow - Continuous - 617.9 MGD (Average Flow)

E. Receiving Water - Mississippi River

F. Basin and Segment - Mississippi River Basin, Segment 070301

G. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Internal Outfall 101

A. Discharge Type - the intermittent discharge of low volume wastewaters (including, but not limited to spent acid, caustic, ammonia, rinse water from demineralizer/regeneration system, condensate polishing, reverse osmosis reject water and membrane cleaning wastewater, wastewaters from laboratory drains, Mississippi River water backwash, on-line continuous and boiler blowdown), hydrostatic test waters from Internal Outfall 108, maintenance wastewaters, various effluent streams and previously monitored effluent from Internal Outfall 201, and low volume waste waters, stormwater, and reverse osmosis reject and membrane cleaning waste from the Waterford Unit 3 that have previously met the criteria established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

B. Location - at the sampling valve on the pipe leaving the batch neutralization system and prior to combining with the waters of Final Outfall 001.
(Latitude 29° 59' 49", Longitude 90° 28' 30")

C. Treatment – neutralization, settling, floatation

D. Flow - 0.357 MGD (Average Flow)

E. Receiving Water - Final Outfall 001

F. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Internal Outfall 201

A. Discharge Type - the intermittent discharge of chemical metal cleaning wastewaters from internal components of plant equipment, boiler blowdown, air preheater washwater, fireside washwater, hydrostatic test wastewaters from Internal Outfall 108, and maintenance wastewater.

B. Location - at the sampling valve on the pipe leaving the Mono Scour Filter and prior to combining with the waters of Internal Outfall 101.
(Latitude 29° 59' 50", Longitude 90° 28' 28")

C. Treatment – mixing, chemical oxidation, chemical precipitation, coagulation, multimedia filtration, gravity thickening, chemical condition, and vacuum filtration

D. Flow - 0.038 MGD (Average Flow)

E. Receiving Water - Final Outfall 001 via Internal Outfall 101

F. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Outfall 002

A. Discharge Type - the intermittent discharge of treated plant washdown area, stormwater runoff from the primary active areas of the generating station (including the turbine, generator, transformer, and boiler areas), hydrostatic test waters, maintenance wastewaters, and vehicle rinse wastewaters.

B. Location - at the point of discharge from the east ditch located in the chemical waste treatment area prior to commingling with any other waters.
(Latitude 29° 59' 51", Longitude 90° 28' 36")

C. Treatment – consists of 2 separate oil/waste treatment systems which utilize floatation, coagulation, and sedimentation

D. Flow - 0.175 MGD (Average Flow)

E. Receiving Water – 40 Arpent Canal

F. Basin and Segment - Barataria Basin, Segment 020202

G. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Outfall 003

A. Discharge Type - the emergency discharge of stormwater from the containment dike area around Fuel Tanks A & B, low volume wastewaters (bearing cooling water, demineralized condensate, boiler blowdown from the auxiliary boiler, and seal water leakage), hydrostatic test waters from Internal Outfall 108, maintenance wastewaters, and fire protection system purge water.

B. Location - at the suction pipe, which is located on the west end of the diked area, and inside of that diked area prior to commingling with any other waters.
(Latitude 29° 59' 34", Longitude 90° 28' 54")

C. Treatment - none

D. Flow – Intermittent (only discharged during an emergency condition)

E. Receiving Water – 40 Arpent Canal

F. Basin and Segment - Barataria Basin, Segment 020202

G. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Outfall 004

A. Discharge Type - the emergency discharge of stormwater from the containment dike area around Fuel Tanks A & B, low volume wastewaters (bearing cooling water, demineralized condensate, boiler blowdown from the auxiliary boiler, and seal water leakage), hydrostatic test waters from Internal Outfall 108, maintenance wastewaters, and fire protection system purge water.

B. Location - at the suction pipe, which is located on the center of the diked area, and inside of that diked area prior to commingling with any other waters.
(Latitude 29° 59' 34", Longitude 90° 28' 54")

C. Treatment - none

D. Flow – Intermittent (only discharged during an emergency condition)

E. Receiving Water – 40 Arpent Canal

F. Basin and Segment - Barataria Basin, Segment 020202

G. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Outfall 005

A. Discharge Type - the emergency discharge of stormwater from the containment dike area around Fuel Tanks A & B, low volume wastewaters (bearing cooling water, demineralized condensate, boiler blowdown from the auxiliary boiler, and seal water leakage), hydrostatic test waters from Internal Outfall 108, maintenance wastewaters, and fire protection system purge water.

B. Location - at the suction pipe, which is located on the east end of the diked area, and inside of that diked area prior to commingling with any other waters.
(Latitude 29° 59' 30", Longitude 90° 28' 50")

C. Treatment - none

D. Flow – Intermittent (only discharged during an emergency condition)

E. Receiving Water – 40 Arpent Canal

F. Basin and Segment - Barataria Basin, Segment 020202

G. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Outfall 006

A. Discharge Type - the intermittent discharge of stormwater from the fuel pumps, fuel oil burner pumps, the day tank containment area, the natural gas yard, and the area south of the process area, low volume wastewaters (including but not limited to, bearing cooling water, demineralized condensate from the reboiler system, reboiler steam, and seal water leakage), fire protection system water, maintenance wastewaters, and hydrostatic test waters from Internal Outfall 108.

B. Location - at the sampling weir located at the stormwater control structure, east of the fuel oil day tank storage area, prior to commingling with any other waters.
(Latitude 29° 59' 43", Longitude 90° 28' 45")

C. Treatment - oil/water separator using settling and flotation

D. Flow - 0.151 MGD (Average Flow)

E. Receiving Water – 40 Arpent Canal

F. Basin and Segment - Barataria Basin, Segment 020202

G. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Outfall 007

A. Discharge Type - the intermittent discharge of stormwater from the containment dike area around Fuel Oil Tanks A & B and from the jacking pit, low volume wastewaters (bearing cooling water, demineralized condensate, seal water leakage, and boiler blowdown from the auxiliary boiler), maintenance wastewaters, hydrostatic test waters from Internal Outfall 108, and fire protection system purge water.

B. Location - at the sampling weir north of the lift pump station inside the fuel oil storage area prior to commingling with any other waters.
(Latitude 29° 59' 31", Longitude 90° 28' 53")

C. Treatment - oil/water separator using settling and flotation

D. Flow - 0.117 MGD (Average Flow)

E. Receiving Water – 40 Arpent Canal

F. Basin and Segment - Barataria Basin, Segment 020202

G. Effluent Data - see Appendix A for effluent data

Internal Outfall 108

A. Discharge Type - the discharge of hydrostatic test wastewater from hydrostatic tests conducted on various pipes, tanks, vessels, and/or equipment throughout the facility.

B. Location - at the point of discharge from the piping, vessel, tank, and/or equipment being tested throughout the facility prior to mixing with other waters.

C. Treatment - none

D. Flow - Varies

E. Receiving Water - Outfalls 101, 201, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007

5. PREVIOUS EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

See Appendix B - previous permit limits.

6. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PERMIT CHANGES

Outfall 001

1. The monthly average and daily maximum flow limitations have been changed from 618MGD to report. This is consistent with current LDEQ permitting practices.

2. The frequency for the biomonitoring sampling has increased to 1/quarter. See Appendix C – Biomonitoring Recommendation.

Internal Outfall 101

1. The outfall description has been changed for clarification purposes by including all of the waste streams that contribute to the discharges of Internal Outfall 101, as indicated in the application.

Internal Outfall 201

1. The outfall description has been changed for clarification purposes by including all of the waste streams that contribute to the discharges of Internal Outfall 201, as indicated in the application.

2. A monthly average reporting requirement for flow has been added due to the additions of the required monthly average limitations for total copper and total iron.

3. Monthly average limitations of 1 mg/L for total copper and total iron have been added. These limitations are based on 40 CFR 423.12(5) for discharges of metal cleaning wastewaters.

Outfall 002

1. The outfall description has been changed for clarification purposes by including all of the waste streams that contribute to the discharges of Outfall 002, as indicated in the application.

Outfalls 003, 004, & 005

1. The outfall descriptions have been changed for clarification purposes by including all of the waste streams that contribute to the discharges of Outfalls 003, 004, and 005, as indicated in the application.

2. A monthly average reporting requirement for flow has been added due to the additions of the required monthly average limitations for TSS and oil & grease.

3. Monthly average limitations of 30 mg/L for TSS and 15 mg/L for oil & grease have been added. These limitations are based on 40 CFR 423.12(3) for discharges of low volume wastewaters.

Outfall 006

1. The outfall description has been changed for clarification purposes by including all of the waste streams that contribute to the discharges of Outfall 006, as indicated in the application.

Outfall 007

1. The outfall description has been changed for clarification purposes by including all of the waste streams that contribute to the discharges of Outfall 007, as indicated in the application.

Internal Outfall 108

1. Internal Outfall 108 has been added to address the hydrostatic discharges that occur throughout the facility.

Part II Requirements

1. Part II conditions for implementation of 316(b) Phase II Rule requirements have been placed in the draft permit.

2. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been incorporated in Part II of this draft permit.

7. PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITS

The specific effluent limitations and/or conditions will be found in the draft permit. Development of permit limits are detailed in the Permit Limit Rationale section below.

8. PERMIT LIMIT RATIONALE

The following section sets forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit. Also set forth are any calculations or other explanations of the derivation of specific effluent limitations and conditions, including a citation to the applicable effluent limitation guideline or performance standard provisions as required under LAC 33:IX.2707/40 CFR Part 122.44 and reasons why they are applicable or an explanation of how the alternate effluent limitations were developed.

A. TECHNOLOGY-BASED VERSUS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Following regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2707.L.2.b/40 CFR Part 122.44(l)(2)(ii), the draft permit limits are based on either technology-based effluent limits pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2707.A/40 CFR Part 122.44(a) or on State water quality standards and requirements pursuant to LAC 33:IX.2707.D/40 CFR Part 122.44(d), whichever are more stringent.

B. TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING FREQUENCIES AND CONDITIONS

Regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2707.A/40 CFR Part 122.44(a) require technology-based effluent limitations to be placed in LPDES permits based on effluent limitations guidelines where applicable, on BPJ (best professional judgement) in the absence of guidelines, or on a combination of the two. The permittee is subject to Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available (BPT) and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) effluent limitation guidelines listed below:

Manufacturing Operation	Guideline
Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category	40 CFR 423

Regulations require permits to establish monitoring requirements to yield data representative of the monitored activity [LAC 33:IX.2715/40 CFR 122.48(b)] and to assure compliance with permit limitations [LAC 33:IX.2707.I./40 CFR 122.44(I)].

Outfall 001

1. General Comments

According to the application, this outfall discharges once-through cooling water to the Mississippi River that has passed through the turbine condensers of Units 1 (418 MW) and 2 (418 MW). Previously monitored backwash filter effluent from Internal Outfalls 101 and 201 are also released through this outfall. The discharge is continuous but the average flow rate discharged through the outfall is influenced by maintenance outages and/or load changes related to the distribution of electrical power. The maximum design flow rate is 618 million gallons per day (MGD).

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	Continuous	Measurement*
Temperature	110°F	115°F	Continuous	Recorder
Total Residual Chlorine	---	0.2 mg/L	1/week**	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	---	86 lbs/day	1/week**	Grab
Biomonitoring	See Below	See Below	1/quarter	See Below

* Measurement utilizing pump calculations.
** Sample shall be representative of times of chlorination.

Flow - The monthly average and daily maximum limitations for flow have been changed to reporting, which is consistent with current LDEQ permitting practices for permitting flow. The monitoring frequency and sample type are retained from the current LPDES permit. This requirement is in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii).

Temperature - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 110°F and daily maximum limit of 115°F. These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency and sample type of continuous monitoring by recorder.

Total Residual Chlorine - The current LPDES permit established a daily maximum limit of 0.2 mg/L and 86 lbs/day in accordance with 40 CFR 423.13(b)(1) and (2). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per week by grab sample, during times of chlorination.

Biomonitoring Requirements - It has been determined that there may be pollutants present in the effluent which may have the potential to cause toxic conditions in the receiving stream. The State of Louisiana has established a narrative criteria which states, "toxic substances shall not be present in quantities that alone or in combination will be toxic to plant or animal life." The Office of Environmental Services requires the use of the most recent EPA biomonitoring protocols.

Whole effluent biomonitoring is the most direct measure of potential toxicity which incorporates both the effects of synergism of effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. Biomonitoring of the effluent is, therefore, required as a condition of this permit to assess potential toxicity. The biomonitoring procedures stipulated as a condition of this permit for Outfall 001 are as follows:

TOXICITY TESTS	FREQUENCY
Acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	once per quarter
Acute static renewal 48-hour definitive toxicity test using Daphnia pulex	once per quarter

Toxicity tests shall be performed in accordance with protocols described in the latest revision of the "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms." The stipulated test species are appropriate to measure the toxicity of the effluent consistent with the requirements of the State water quality standards. The biomonitoring frequency has been established to reflect the likelihood of ambient toxicity and to provide data representative of the toxic potential of the facility's discharge in accordance with regulations promulgated at LAC 33:IX.2715/40 CFR Part 122.48.

Results of all dilutions as well as the associated chemical monitoring of pH, temperature, hardness, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and salinity shall be documented in a full report according to the test method publication mentioned in the previous paragraph. The permittee shall submit a copy of the first full report to the Office of Environmental Compliance. However, the full report and subsequent reports are to be retained for three (3) years following the provisions of Part III.C.3 of this permit. The permit requires the submission of certain toxicity testing information as an attachment to the Discharge Monitoring Report.

This permit may be reopened to require effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity if biomonitoring data show actual or potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to the receiving stream or water body. Modification or revocation of the permit is subject to the provisions of LAC 33:IX.3105/40 CFR 124.5. Accelerated or intensified toxicity testing may be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

Dilution Series - The permit requires five (5) dilutions in addition to the control (0% effluent) to be used in the toxicity tests. These additional effluent concentrations shall be 8%, 11%, 15%, 20%, and 26%. The low-flow effluent concentration (critical dilution) is defined as 20% effluent.

Internal Outfalls

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.3305/40 CFR 124.56, the following is an explanation for the establishment of Internal Outfalls 101, 201, and 108. Certain permit effluent limitations at the point of discharge are impractical because at the final discharge point the wastes at the point discharge are so diluted as to make monitoring impracticable. Therefore, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2709.H/40 CFR 122.45(h) the internal outfalls described below are established.

Internal Outfall 101

1. General Comments

According to the application, this outfall is an internal monitoring point from the plants low volume treatment system which includes but is not limited to discharges from the following sources: (1) spent acid, caustic, ammonia, and rinse water from the demineralizer/regeneration system; (2) condensate polishing; (3) reverse osmosis reject water and membrane cleanings: (4) laboratory drains; (5)Mississippi River water backwash; (6) various effluent streams and previously monitored metal cleaning wastewater from Internal Outfall 201; (7) on-line continuous boiler blowdown; (8) hydrostatic test waters, (9) maintenance waters, and (10) low volume, stormwater, and reverse osmosis reject and membrane cleaning waste from Waterford Unit 3 (LPDES Permit No. LA0007374). Treatment (provided for all described sources except for the river water backwash) consists of pH adjustment (neutralization) in two 60,000 gallon tanks using sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide. Effluent from the neutralization system is combined with the river backwash (that has been treated by the Boze upflow filter system) then monitored and released to the Mississippi River via Outfall 001. Flow from 101 is intermittent and the maximum 30-day average flow is o.357 MGD.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY*	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	1/month	Grab
Oil & Grease	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
pH –Allowable Range (standard units)	6.0 Minimum	9.0 Maximum	1/month	Grab

* When discharging

Flow - The current LPDES permit required the monthly average flow and daily maximum flow to be reported. The reporting requirements are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by estimation using best engineering judgement, when discharging. This requirement is in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii).

Total Suspended Solids - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L for TSS in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Oil & Grease - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 15 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 20 mg/L for oil & grease in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

pH - The current LPDES permit established a minimum limit of 6.0 standard units and a maximum limit of 9.0 standard units for pH in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(1). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Internal Outfall 201

1. General Comments

According to the application, this outfall is an internal monitoring point for treated chemical/metal cleaning wastewater. The effluent results from: (1) infrequent boiler chemical cleanings; (2) when required, start-up and continuous boiler blowdown; (3) air preheater washwater; (4) fireside washwater; (5) hydrostatic test waters, and (6) maintenance waters. Treatment using above ground wastewater treatment equipment is achieved through chemical oxidation, precipitation, coagulation, multimedia filtration, gravity thickening, chemical conditioning, and when required, vacuum filtration. Boiler cleaning wastewater, boiler blowdown, air preheater wash water, fireside wash water, hydrostatic test waters, and maintenance waters may be pH adjusted and routed directly to Internal Outfall 101. Flow from Internal Outfall 201 is intermittent and the maximum 30-day average flow during the period of record is approximately 0.038 MGD.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY*	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	1/week	Estimate
Total Copper	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	1/week	Grab
Total Iron	1 mg/l	1 mg/l	1/week	Grab

* When discharging

Flow - The current LPDES permit required only a daily maximum flow to be reported due to the intermittent nature of the discharge. However, since monthly average limitations have been added for total copper and total iron, the monthly average flow requirement has also been incorporated into this draft permit. The monitoring frequency is retained at once per week by estimation using best engineering judgement, when discharging. This requirement is in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii).

Total Copper and Total Iron - The current LPDES permit required only a daily maximum limit of 1 mg/L for both total copper and total iron due to the intermittent nature of the discharge. According to 40 CFR 423.13(e) and (g), monthly average limitations are required; therefore, a monthly average limit of 1 mg/L for both total copper and total iron have been incorporated into this draft permit. The monitoring frequency is retained at once per week by grab sample, when discharging has been retained. These limitations are in accordance with 40 CFR 423.13 (e) and (g).

Internal Outfall 108

1. General Comments

This is a new internal outfall and is established in this draft permit as an internal monitoring point for discharges of hydrostatic test water discharges resulting from hydrostatic tests conducted on pipes, piping, vessels, tanks, and/or equipment throughout the facility. This internal outfall has been added to this draft permit since the application indicated that hydrostatic test waters are routed through Outfalls 101, 201, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007. Those outfalls do not have effluent limitations established in the current LPDES permit to address all types of hydrostatic test water discharges, such as those from existing pipes, tanks, and equipment that have been used to store or transfer liquid or gaseous hydrocarbon products like the natural gas and diesel that the facility uses.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	---	Report	1/discharge	Estimate
TOC**	---	50 mg/L	1/discharge	Grab
Benzene***	---	50 µg/L	1/discharge	Grab
Total BTEX***	---	250 µg/L	1/discharge	Grab
Lead***	---	50 µg/L	1/discharge	Grab

** TOC only needs to be tested at Outfalls 101 and 201 when discharging hydrostatic test water from existing pipes, tanks, vessels, and/or equipment.

*** Sampling for Benzene, Total BTEX, and Total Lead is only required when discharging hydrostatic test waters from existing pipes, tanks, vessels, and/or equipment that have been used for the storage or transportation of liquid or gaseous petroleum hydrocarbons, i.e. diesel tanks or natural gas lines.

Flow - This draft permit requires the reporting of a daily maximum flow. This requirement is consistent with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii), and the LPDES General Permit for Hydrostatic Test Wastewater (LAG670000), effective 2/1/03, modified 3/1/03 and 8/1/05. The monitoring frequency is set at once per discharge event by estimation using best engineering judgement.

Total Organic Carbon - This draft permit establishes a daily maximum limit of 50 mg/L for TOC based on the LPDES General Permit for Hydrostatic Test Wastewater (LAG670000), effective 2/1/03, modified 3/1/03 and 8/1/05. The monitoring frequency is set at once per discharge event by grab sample.

Benzene, Total BTEX, and Lead - This draft permit establishes a daily maximum limit of 50 µg/L for Benzene, a daily maximum limit of 250 µg/L for BTEX, and a daily maximum limit of 50 µg/L for Lead based on the LPDES General Permit for Hydrostatic Test Wastewater (LAG670000), effective 2/1/03, modified 3/1/03 and 8/1/05. The monitoring frequencies are set at once per discharge event by grab sample.

Notes: Testing for TOC is only required for Internal Outfall 101 since Outfalls 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007 already have established TOC limitations at the final outfall location.

Outfall 002

1. General Comments

According to the application, this outfall discharges treated effluent from plant washdown areas including rainfall runoff from the turbine, generator, transformer, and boiler areas, and is discharged to the 40 Arpent Canal. Included in this discharge are hydrostatic test waters, maintenance waters, and vehicle rinse waters. Treatment consists of two oil/waste treatment systems which utilize floatation, coagulation, and sedimentation. Flow from Outfall 002 is intermittent and partially controlled by pumping. The maximum 30-day average flow is 0.175 MGD.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY*	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	30 mg/L	100 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Oil & Grease	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
TOC	---	55 mg/L	1/month	Grab
pH –Allowable Range (standard units)	6.0 Minimum	9.0 Maximum	1/month	Grab

* When discharging

Flow - The current LPDES permit required the monthly average flow and daily maximum flow to be reported. The reporting requirements are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by estimation using best engineering judgement, when discharging. This requirement is in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii).

Total Suspended Solids - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L for TSS in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Oil & Grease - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 15 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 20 mg/L for oil & grease in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Total Organic Carbon - The current LPDES permit established a daily maximum limit of 55 mg/L for TOC. These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

pH - The current LPDES permit established a minimum limit of 6.0 standard units and a maximum limit of 9.0 standard units for pH in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(1). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Outfalls 003, 004, & 005

1. General Comments

According to the application, these outfalls are only used during emergency storm events to release rain water runoff collected in the diked, fuel oil storage tank area. (1) Bearing cooling water, (2) stormwater, (3) hydrostatic test waters, (4) maintenance waters, (5) demineralized condensate, (6) seal water leakage, (7) fire protection system water, and (8) auxiliary boiler blowdown are also monitored at these outfalls that drain via conveyance to the 40 Arpent Canal. Runoff is gravity drained through these three point sources, each consisting of a 10-inch diameter pipe. In the case of such extreme rainfall, discharges would be visually inspected and monitored for permit-required parameters prior to release.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY*	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	30 mg/L	100 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Oil & Grease	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
TOC	---	55 mg/L	1/month	Grab
pH –Allowable Range (standard units)	6.0 Minimum	9.0 Maximum	1/month	Grab

* When discharging.

Flow - The current LPDES permit required only a daily maximum flow to be reported due to the intermittent nature of the discharge. However, since monthly average limitations have been added for TSS and oil & grease, the monthly average flow requirement has also been incorporated into this draft permit. The monitoring frequency is retained at once per month by estimation using best engineering judgement, when discharging. This requirement is in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii).

Total Suspended Solids - The current LPDES permit required only a daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L due to the intermittent nature of the discharge. According to 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3), monthly average limitations are required for low volume wastewaters; therefore, a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L has been incorporated into this draft permit. The monitoring frequency is retained at once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Oil & Grease - The current LPDES permit required only a daily maximum limit of 20 mg/L due to the intermittent nature of the discharge. According to 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3), monthly average limitations are required for low volume wastewaters; therefore, a monthly average limit of 15 mg/L has been incorporated into this draft permit. The monitoring frequency is retained at once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Total Organic Carbon - The current LPDES permit established a daily maximum limit of 55 mg/L for TOC. These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

pH - The current LPDES permit established a minimum limit of 6.0 standard units and a maximum limit of 9.0 standard units for pH in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(1). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Outfall 006

1. General Comments

According to the application, this outfall discharges low volume effluent from a 100 foot by 350 foot conveyance that collects stormwater runoff from a fuel transfer area and the diked fuel oil storage tank area. (1) Bearing cooling water, (20 stormwater from diked areas, (3) hydrostatic test waters, (4) maintenance waters, (5) demineralized condensate from the reboiler system, (6) fire protection system water, and (7) seal water leakage are also monitored at this outfall that is located at the down stream end of the conveyance. The reboiler steam consists of condensate periodically drained from heat exchangers. Treatment primarily consists of an oil/water separator using floatation and sedimentation of solids prior to releasing the effluent via a conveyance to 40 Arpent Canal. Flow from Outfall 006 is intermittent and influenced primarily by precipitation events. The maximum 30-day average flow is 0.151 MGD.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY*	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	30 mg/L	100 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Oil & Grease	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
TOC	---	55 mg/L	1/month	Grab
pH –Allowable Range (standard units)	6.0 Minimum	9.0 Maximum	1/month	Grab

* When discharging

Flow - The current LPDES permit required the monthly average flow and daily maximum flow to be reported. The reporting requirements are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by estimation using best engineering judgement, when discharging. This requirement is in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii).

Total Suspended Solids - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L for TSS in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Oil & Grease - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 15 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 20 mg/L for oil & grease in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Total Organic Carbon - The current LPDES permit established a daily maximum limit of 55 mg/L for TOC. These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

pH - The current LPDES permit established a minimum limit of 6.0 standard units and a maximum limit of 9.0 standard units for pH in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(1). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Outfall 007

1. General Comments

According to the application, this outfall discharges the combined pump discharge from two API gravity oil/water separators located in the main fuel oil storage tank area. Each oil/water separator uses two centrifugal lift pumps that empty into a common collection box. (1) Bearing cooling water, (2) stormwater, (3) hydrostatic test waters, (4) maintenance waters, (5) demineralized condensate, (6) seal water leakage, (7) fire protection system water, and (8) auxiliary boiler blowdown are monitored at this outfall. Flow from Outfall 007 is intermittent and automatically or manually controlled by pumping. The maximum 30-day average flow rate is 0.117 MGD.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC	LIMITATION Units (Specify)		MONTORING REQUIREMENTS	
	MONTHLY AVERAGE	DAILY MAXIMUM	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY*	SAMPLE TYPE
Flow (MGD)	Report	Report	1/month	Estimate
TSS	30 mg/L	100 mg/L	1/month	Grab
Oil & Grease	15 mg/l	20 mg/l	1/month	Grab
TOC	---	55 mg/L	1/month	Grab
pH –Allowable Range (standard units)	6.0 Minimum	9.0 Maximum	1/month	Grab

* When discharging

Flow - The current LPDES permit required the monthly average flow and daily maximum flow to be reported. The reporting requirements are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by estimation using best engineering judgement, when discharging. This requirement is in accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.1.b/40 CFR 122.44(I)(1)(ii).

Total Suspended Solids - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 30 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 100 mg/L for TSS in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Oil & Grease - The current LPDES permit established a monthly average limit of 15 mg/L and a daily maximum limit of 20 mg/L for oil & grease in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(3). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

Total Organic Carbon - The current LPDES permit established a daily maximum limit of 55 mg/L for TOC. These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

pH - The current LPDES permit established a minimum limit of 6.0 standard units and a maximum limit of 9.0 standard units for pH in accordance with 40 CFR 423.12(b)(1). These limitations are retained with the same monitoring frequency of once per month by grab sample, when discharging.

PART II SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

PROHIBITION OF PCB DISCHARGES

As commanded by 40 CFR 423.15(b), a Part II condition is proposed in this draft permit prohibiting the discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.

"There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). The minimum quantification level for PCB's is 1.0 µg/l. If any individual analytical test result for PCB's is less than the minimum quantification level, then a value of zero (0) shall be used for the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) calculations and reporting requirements."

CHEMICAL METAL CLEANING WASTE

The term "chemical metal cleaning waste" means any wastewater resulting from cleaning of any metal process equipment with chemical compounds, including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning.

METAL CLEANING WASTE

The term "metal cleaning waste" means any wastewater resulting from cleaning (with or without chemical cleaning compounds) any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning, and air preheater cleaning.

LOW VOLUME WASTE SOURCES

The term "low volume waste sources" means, taken collectively as if from one source, wastewater from all sources except those for which specific limitations are otherwise established. Low volume waste sources include, but are not limited to: wastewaters from wet scrubber air pollution control systems, ion exchange water treatment systems, water treatment evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, boiler blowdown, floor drains, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes, and recirculating house service water systems. Sanitary and air conditioning wastewaters are not included.

TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE

The term "total residual chlorine" (or total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using the amperometric method for total residual chlorine described in 40 CFR Part 136.

Total residual chlorine may not be discharged from any unit for more than two hours per day.

Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is permitted.

TEMPERATURE

Daily temperature discharge is defined as the flow-weighted average (FWAT) and, on a daily basis, shall be monitored and recorded in accordance with Part I of this permit. FWAT shall be calculated at equal time intervals not greater than two hours. The method of calculating FWAT is as follows:

$$\text{FWAT} = \frac{\text{SUMMATION (INSTANTANEOUS FLOW X INSTANTANEOUS TEMPERATURE)}}{\text{SUMMATION (INSTANTANEOUS FLOW)}}$$

"Daily average temperature" (also known as average monthly or maximum 30 day value) shall be the arithmetic average of all FWATs calculated during the calendar month.

NON-RADIOACTIVE WASTEWATERS

Certain low volume and chemical wastewaters with no detectable radioactivity as defined by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission from Entergy Operations, Inc., Waterford 3 facility may be commingled and treated with similar wastes from Waterford 1 & 2 and controlled under the terms of this permit.

WATER TREATMENT CLARIFIER SLUDGE WASTES

Water Treatment clarifier sludge wastes may be returned to the stream without treatment if not previously combined with any other untreated waste source, including demineralizer and softener wastes.

ZEBRA MUSSEL TREATMENT

The terms and conditions of the zebra mussel treatment program submitted by Entergy Louisiana, Inc., Waterford 1 & 2, and approved by this Office on June 7, 1996 shall be enforceable as if part of this permit.

According to section 3.d., "Samples and Composites", of the biomonitoring requirements paragraph of this permit, the permittee must collect composite samples that "are representative of any periodic episodes of chlorination, biocide usage, or other potentially toxic substance discharged on an intermittent basis". Anytime the treatment method involves an increase in the concentration of a treatment chemical, a change in the type of treatment chemical used, or if any event occurs that creates the potential for an effluent with a higher toxic nature, additional biomonitoring according to the terms and conditions of the biomonitoring section of Part II of this permit shall be required.

The permittee must notify this Office if changes occur in the zebra mussel control plan and obtain approval prior to initiating the new treatment. If chlorine is applied to control zebra mussels, the permittee must comply with a daily maximum Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) concentration limit of 0.2 mg/L. Monitoring shall be performed at a frequency of 1/day, by grab sample during periods of chlorine application.

PERMIT REOPENER CLAUSE

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2903, this permit may be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitations issued or approved under sections 301(b)(2)(c) and (D); 304(b)(2); and 307(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitations so issued or approved:

1. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

2. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit; or

3. Require reassessment due to change in 303(d) status of waterbody; or

4. Incorporates the results of any total maximum daily load allocation, which may be approved for the receiving water body.

316(b) PHASE II RULE REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall initiate compliance with Section 316(b) Phase II Rule requirements (Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act) and the applicable state regulations for cooling water intake structures, as required, per the schedule specified in the Final Rule (Federal Register - Volume 69, Number 131, pages 41575 - 41693). This shall include, but not be limited to, the submission of the comprehensive demonstration study and other information required by 40 CFR 125.95, as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than January 7, 2008.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) REQUIREMENT

In accordance with LAC 33:IX.2707.I.3 and 4 [40 CFR 122.44(I)(.3) and (4)], a Part II condition is proposed for applicability to all stormwater discharges from the facility, either through permitted outfalls or through outfalls which are not listed in the permit or as sheet flow. The Part II condition requires a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) within six (6) months of the effective date of the final permit, along with other requirements. If the permittee maintains other plans that contain duplicative information, that plan could be incorporated by reference into the SWP3. Examples of these type plans include, but are not limited to: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), Best Management Plan (BMP), Response Plans, etc. The conditions will be found in the draft permit. Including Best Management Practice (BMP) controls in the form of a SWP3 is consistent with other LPDES and EPA permits regulating similar discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, as defined at LAC 33:IX.2511.B.14 [(40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)].

9. COMPLIANCE HISTORY/COMMENTS

A. A review of LDEQ records from the time period of December 2003, through December 2005 was conducted and no records of enforcement actions were found during this time frame.

B. The most recent inspection (excluding the Hurricane Katrina Inspection) was conducted on February 18, 2005. No issues of concern were noted.

C. A DMR review was completed for the period of January 1, 2003, through October 31, 2005. No violations/excursions were noted.

10. WATER QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

Mississippi River, Subsegment 070301

The discharges from Outfalls 001 and Internal Outfalls 101, 201, and 108 of this facility consist of once-through noncontact cooling water, low volume wastewaters, treated maintenance wastewaters, hydrostatic test water, and chemical metal cleaning wastewaters are to the Mississippi River of the Mississippi River Basin, Segment No. 070301. Louisiana's Final 2004 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies Requiring a TMDL (2004 List) revealed that the Mississippi River Basin, Segment No. 070301 does not have any listed impairments on the 303(d) list and is in compliance with water quality standards.

40 Arpent Canal thence Lac Des Allemands, Subsegment 020202

The discharges from Outfalls 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, and Internal Outfall 108 of this facility consist of low volume wastewaters, treated maintenance wastewaters, hydrostatic test water, utility wastewaters, and stormwater runoff to the 40 Arpent Canal thence to Lac Des Allemands of the Barataria Basin, Segment No. 020202. Louisiana's Final 2004 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies Requiring a TMDL (2004 List) revealed that the 40 Arpent Canal thence to Lac Des Allemands of the Barataria Basin, Segment No. 020202 does not have any listed impairments on the 303(d) list and is in compliance with water quality standards.

11. ENDANGERED SPECIES

The receiving waterbodies, Subsegment 070301 of the Mississippi River Basin and Subsegment 020202 of the Barataria Basin, is not listed in Section II.2 of the Implementation Strategy as requiring consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). This strategy was submitted with a letter dated October 21, 2005, from Watson (FWS) to Gautreaux (LDEQ). Therefore, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the LDEQ and the FWS, no further informal (Section 7, Endangered Species Act) consultation is required. It was determined that the issuance of the LPDES permit is not likely to have an adverse effect on any endangered or candidate species or the critical habitat. The effluent limitations established in the permit ensure protection of aquatic life and maintenance of the receiving water as aquatic habitat.

12. HISTORIC SITES

The discharge is from an existing facility location, which does not include an expansion on undisturbed soils. Therefore, there should be no potential effect to sites or properties on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Historic Properties in Louisiana Regarding LPDES Permits" no consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer is required.

13. TENTATIVE DETERMINATION

On the basis of preliminary staff review, the Department of Environmental Quality has made a tentative determination to issue a permit for discharges described in the application.

14. PUBLIC NOTICES

Upon publication of the public notice, a public comment period shall begin on the date of publication and last for at least 30 days thereafter. During this period, any interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed issuance of LPDES individual permits and may request a public hearing to clarify issues involved. This Office's address is on the first page of the statement of basis. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing.

Public notice published in:

A local newspaper of general circulation and
The Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List.